


DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1915

No. 38



WHEN IN DOUBT, WHAT?
WHEN YOU ASK FOR **PEABODY'S OVERALLS**, IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER SAYS HE HAS "SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD," COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, AND YARDAGE; NUMBER OF POCKETS OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL MEANS. BUT MARK YOU, THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL COMPARISON.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR PEABODY'S GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

J. V. BERSCHT
MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

Special Sale of Household Necessities



O-Cedar Mops

Cleans, Dusts and Polishes all at one time, making it easy to clean those hard-to-get-at places. Try one.

ONLY 75c EACH

Extension Curtain Rods

No. 1769. 24 to 44 ins. EACH 10c

Good values in

Hearth Rugs

Axminster \$1.15 to \$3.25 each

Call and see our display

Window Blinds

Green and cream Each 45c, complete

DUST PANS, Ea. 10c

WASH BASINS, good depth well finished, enamel, ea. 15c



25c BOTTLE
or 2 for 45c



Baking Cabinet Top 47 x 28 ins., white bass wood 2 bread bins, 2 sliding bins, each **\$8.75**

Be sure and come to our store to see our complete stock. This ad lists only a few items, but we have many more that will interest you.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

Ask for coupons

Miss Mae Rankin, A.C.C.M.
Teacher of Violin and Theory

Miss Freda Sweet, R.C.M.
Teacher of Pianoforte

Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For particulars apply Mrs. A. Studer.

Will make weekly trips to Didsbury on Friday's. Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For terms apply Mrs. A. Studer.

NOTICE

TOWN OF DIDSBURY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1915

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the town of Didsbury will be held at the Fire Hall, Didsbury, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1915, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of councillors, caused by the resignations of Councillors Chambers, Wood, and Paton for the terms of office respectively still to run.

Given under my hand at Didsbury this 21st day of September, 1915.

A. BRUSO,
Returning Officer

Accident at Gravel Pit

An accident that might have ended fatally occurred at Moore's gravel pits on Tuesday afternoon when a slide took place burying three men and bruising two others.

Mr. Hugh Sinclair was the one to suffer most seriously, but all of the men with the exception of Mr. Henry Roeth were hurt more or less in some way.

Nomination Day Set

The Council met on Monday evening in the Council chambers, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Reed, Sinclair and Herber, Secretary Brusso, and Solicitor Austin present.

Some bills which were found correct were ordered paid.

Several communications were read, two of them were resignations from the Council those of Messrs. Chambers and Paton, and one was from the Secretary of Alberta Municipalities announcing dates of Convention.

The next business was passing a bylaw appointing Mr. Brusso Returning officer for the coming election for Councillors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Chambers, Paton and Wood.

Nomination day will be held on Tuesday, next, September 21st, at the Fire Hall from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Terms to be filled out are three months for Mr. Chambers, fifteen months for each of the other two Councillors.

The Council then adjourned.

Three Councillors Wanted

The resignation of Councillor Wood from the Town Council has brought out two other resignations, those of Councillors Chambers and Paton.

Mr. Chambers has been unable to attend the meetings for a long time and would have resigned before but

wanted to save the town the cost of an election. In his letter of resignation Mr. Chambers states that his business will not permit him to spend the time that is necessary to attend to town matters. His term would have expired in December next.

Mr. Paton is also resigning because of pressure of his business interests.

This means that three Councillors will have to be elected. One to fill out Mr. Chambers term of three months and two to fill terms of one year and three months.

Votes For Women

According to reports Premier Sifton has given instructions for the preparation of a statute placing men and women in Alberta on a basis of absolute equality so far as provincial matters are concerned, and it will be placed before the legislature at the next meeting.

According to this report there will be no opposition from the Conservative members, Leader Michener being very much in favor of the legislation.

The premier has announced that the enactment will not go so far as to enable women to sit in the Legislature, but will give them the right to vote.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Watson, will serve at the Red Cross room on Friday.

The Didsbury Baseball Club will hold the first dance of the season on Friday night, October 1st.

Time is nearly up when the 5 per cent. discount will expire on payment of taxes. Are yours paid yet?

The 15th Light Horse will have a foot drill at the school grounds on Saturday, September 25th, at 4 p.m. sharp. All members should attend as drill by signals will be more particularly taken up.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernie St. Clair's little son, who was so badly cut in the leg by a binder last week, is progressing as well as can be expected. The little one will not lose his leg, and in fact it is now hoped that he will not even be lamed, but it was a close call.

A runaway occurred on Monday on Railway Ave. which caused quite a sensation. The team belonging to J. H. Wilson started to runaway from the north end of town and when reaching Chambers drug store collided with Joe Fulkerth's brand new rubber tired buggy, breaking the whiffletrees bending a wheel and upsetting the buggy. The runaway horses were cut up somewhat, one of them being badly out in the foot and the democrat to which they were attached was also broken. Luckily no one was injured in the mishap.

(Continued on last page)

\$5 Reward

Lost, on Friday, September 10th, a Boston bull terrier, female, 6 years old, tan brindle, one white eye and ear. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Apply Mr. T. W. Cuncannon, Union Bank.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Sec.-Treas.

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$199.35

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

R. B. MARTIN, Banff, has milk cows to trade for hay and grain.

AUTO CHAIN—An auto wheel chain was found west of Ab. Hunsperger's by Mr. T. A. Murphy, Westcott. Owner can have same by applying to Mr. Murphy and paying advertising charges.

TIME TO ORDER YOUR SOUR KRAUT—Apply W. F. Sick.

LAY IN YOUR WINTER SUPPLY—Carrots 1c per lb.; cabbage 1 1/2c per lb.; potatoes 35c per bushel; these must be taken within the next two weeks at these prices. Mrs. W. F. Sick, east Didsbury.

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00

7 LOAVES FOR 50c

2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Money Orders issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 3c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. Teare will hear with pleasure that their little daughter Vera who was taken to Red Deer last week to undergo an operation for appendicitis, came through the ordeal splendidly and is now on the way to recovery.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"All this was news to me. So astonished was I that I blurted out the truth. Only a year before, long after Voski was supposed to be dead, I had met him in London. When I mentioned Lassa he changed the subject and refused to continue the conversation. I fancied that he suspected me of chasing him. Now I know that he had been through the horrors of the Black Valley and—escaped."

"The eyes of the princess blazed when she heard this. She was a wild, devastating fury. It seemed almost impossible to believe that I had seen her in a tea gown at Simla, chattering society platitudes in a white salib's bungalow. And I bitterly regretted, betraying myself, because I knew that, wherever he was, Voski would be hunted down and killed, as they were seeking to kill me, as they would slay Ralph Ravenspur, only they have not recognized him."

"Hence the changed face and the glasses?" Geoffrey asked.

"You have guessed it," said Ralph. "I did not want to be known. I am only a poor demented idiot, a fool who cowers the ground."

"I had betrayed Voski without doing any good to myself," Tchigorsky resumed. "If any harm has come to him, I am his murderer. Presently the princess calmed down, and the old cruel mocking light came back to her eyes. We were speaking English by this time—a language utterly unknown to the awestruck, open-mouthed priests around us."

"Let us pretend that this is my drawing room in India, and that I am entertaining you at tea," she said. "Later you shall know something of me in my real character. I suppose you recognized the risks that you ran."

"Perfectly," I replied. "We are going to be done to death in barbarous fashion, because we have come here and learnt your secrets as your husband did."

"I could afford this shot. I could afford to say anything. We were going to perish by a death the horror of which is beyond all words, and had I pulled the nose of the princess, had I strangled her as she sat there, the punishment could have been made no worse."

"Take care," she said, "you are in my power. What do you mean?"

"I mean that your husband penetrated the secret of Buddha, and that you married him so as to regain those secrets. They were papers and the like, or he could merely have been assassinated in the ordinary vulgar manner, and there would have been an end of the business. Your husband has got an inkling of this and that is why he has hidden the documents and refuses to give them up; he would be murdered if he did."

"You are a bold man," the princess said.

"Not at all," I replied. "A man can only die once. Would you say that the condemned murderer was rash for attempting to pick the pocket of the goaler, even for attempting to murder him? Nothing I say and what I do matters nothing. And you know that I am telling the truth."

"The princess smiled. My friend Ralph here will remember that smile."

"I could see then," Ralph muttered, "and I do remember it."

"Very well," the princess replied, "you are candid and I will be the same. What you have said about my husband is perfectly true. I did marry him to recover those papers. And when I accidentally let out the truth that I was not outcast of my tribe he saw his danger. He is safe till these papers are mine. And then I shall kill him."

"And yet I love that man—I shall be desolate without him. But my religion and my people come first. For them I lose my caste, for them I degrade myself by becoming the wife of a white salib, for them I shall eventually die. And yet I love my husband. Ay, you cannot command the human heart."

"At this I laughed. The princess joined me."

"You think I have no heart," she said, "but you are mistaken. You shall see. For the present I have my duty to perform. I do it thus."

"She rose to her feet and clapped her hands and spoke in terse, vigorous sentences. A minute later we were bound and our disguises slipped from us. And there for the present you must be content to leave us. Tomorrow I shall tell the rest."

Tchigorsky rose and yawned, but Geoffrey would fain have had more.

"The princess," he said, "at least tell me if I know her."

"Of course you do. Princess Zara is the woman who calls herself Mrs."

Mona May."

CHAPTER XXXIII. Vera Sees Something

It was nearing dawn when Vera came to herself out of an uneasy slumber. The darkest hour that precedes the faint flush in the eastern sky was moving away. There was a light in the room.

Vera rubbed her eyes wondering. It was one of her fancies to have no light in her room. Better to lie with horrors she could not see than have the glimmer from a nightlight filling every corner with threatening shadows.

Vera sat up in bed, forgetting for the moment that she had a racking headache. Something had happened while she slept. Something was always happening in that house of fears, so that Vera was conscious of no new alarm. In a big easy-chair at the foot of the bed Marion reclined, fast asleep.

Vera checked an impulse to wake her in that miserable household sleep was the most blessed of all luxuries. Why, then, should Marion be disturbed? Doubtless she had come there to protect and, doubtless the girl would know all about it in the morning.

"I will not wake her," Vera murmured.

But she could not sleep herself. The splitting, blinding headache was very much in evidence just now. Vera felt that she would give anything for a glass of cold spring water. She poured out that in her own bottle, but it was flat and tepid.

She would go down into the stone-flagged outer kitchen, where the pump was, and get some fresh. In any case she had not the least idea of going to bed again. Vera partly dressed herself, doing up her hair in a big shining knot, and then, in slippers, crept down to the kitchen. She had no need of a light—there was already enough to show the way.

How cool and refreshing the water was! She drank a glass and then laved her face in the crystal fluid. All headache was gone by this time, though Vera had a curious trembling of her lower limbs that she could not account for.

She opened a side door leading into a green quadrangle, and from there made her way to the terrace. For a few minutes she stood in a dark angle facing the house, just picked out, as it was, from the gloom. Along the dim corridor some one was advancing with a light.

What could it mean? What was going on? Vera crouched close into the dark corner. She had an idea that she was going to witness something.

The light in the corridor stopped and grew brighter. From the black shadow of the house a human figure crept out and slid along the terrace to a spot where it was just possible for a man of strong courage and cool head to make his way down to the beach at low tide. At high tide the sea swept the foot of the cliff.

Vera strained her eyes to make out the figure. It passed so close to her that she might have touched the hem of the white diaphanous garment about it; a faint, sour kind of perfume was in the air. These swiftly flying feet made not the slightest noise. Vera guessed at once that this was one of the Orientals whom she and Geoffrey had seen along the cliffs on a memorable occasion.

She was not far wrong. If not the same, they belonged to the same noisome band. Almost before Vera could recover from her surprise another figure followed.

Vera watched with intense eagerness. Sight and trail though she was, she was not in the least afraid. She came from the wrong race for that. She had made up her mind to know what was going on even if she ran some danger in obtaining the truth.

She was soon to know. Presently another figure came along, a tall figure, which in the gloom bore a strong resemblance to Tchigorsky. The figure wore boots and a European dress and did not seek concealment. By its side was yet another figure also clad in European dress.

"You say this is the place?" the latter man whispered in indifferent English.

"Yes, yes," was the reply, in still more indifferent English. "It is to this place that my master, Dr. Tchigorsky, bade me bring you. And there is the signal."

The light in the corridor waved again.

"I am not satisfied," the stranger muttered. "I am in great danger."

"But not here," the other said eagerly. "Nobody knows you are here. The princess has not the least idea of your presence. And Dr. Tchigorsky, my master, bade me hunt for you until I found you. And I have done it."

"Oh, yes, you have done it right enough. And Dr. Tchigorsky would not have sent for me unless there had been danger. But why not meet him in daylight in a proper and natural manner?"

The other spat gravely on the pave-

ment.

"The doctor is a great man," he said. "He knows. Would you have your enemies to guess that you have seen my master? That is why I bring you here at night. That is why there is a great secret."

(To be Continued)

Vest Pocket Cattle

Kerry Cattle Stand High as Beef Producers

A breed of dairy cows little known in this country, but always seen at English stock shows is the Kerry. So small is their size, compared with the ordinary breed, that they have been called "vest pocket" cows. One of the most famous Kerry show bulls, Busaco, measured but 34 inches in height at the withers when two years old. His length from withers to tail end was 38 inches and his heart girth 50 inches. Another famous bull weighed but 400 pounds.

From time immemorial the Kerry has been bred in Ireland, where it is known as the "poor man's cow." It has for centuries been the cow of the Irish peasant cottager, and is supposed to be a descendant of the aboriginal cattle of Ireland. In color it is usually black, though red sometimes occurs. White may occur about the udder or scrotum, but it is not desirable. The lean head carries upstanding slender white horns with black tips. The Dexter-Kerry branch of the breed is more block in type, shorter legged, heavier of head and neck, more beefy in type than the true Kerry, and usually smaller.

As a milk producer the Kerry ranks high in proportion to her size. According to English authorities, twelve quarts of milk daily during the season and from six to seven pounds of butter per week are the estimated yields of a Kerry cow, and cows sometimes give as much as sixteen quarts of milk per day for some time after calving. The quality of milk is also superior, being rich in fat.

As a beef producer the Kerry stands high in quality but is of course low in quantity.

The breed is very hardy, as might be expected, since it has been developed under adverse food conditions. It is a good grazer and thrives on comparatively poor rations. It is a result of a stern evolution where only the hardy and useful could survive. In cross-breeding it has been used very successfully with the Shorthorn, Angus, and Hereford in England.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, ss.

Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the owner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

"FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886."

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Women are not one whit less patriotic than men, and at times of national peril they are stirred and excited by precisely the same impulses and emotions as their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. At the present time, when the whole destinies of Britain and of the empire of which it is the heart are at stake, British women yearn to place at the service of their country their vast capacities for labor and sacrifice. They cannot take their places on our ships of war, they cannot fight in the trenches. But over and above those duties of motherhood, there is nothing more sacred or more patriotic, wide fields of service are open at home in time of war.—London Daily Chronicle.

As a verminicide there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

What is Farming?

Farming is not breaking clods; farming is not moving soil, farming is not plowing—these are some of the little bits of inevitable, unavoidable experience and labor. Farming is gathering sunshine; preparing the soil and the seed that the plant may come, and spreading its leaves, gathering sunshine and strength from old mother earth. Then when man eats the bread and butter, the sun's strength let go inside runs the man. That is gathering wealth out of chaos. That is better than making money on the stock exchange, whereby the other fellow becomes poorer. That is gathering and humanizing for the service of the race the great unused powers of nature.

Country and Small Town Trade

THOUSANDS OF AUTOMOBILES ARE NOW BEING USED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SMALL TOWNS AND BY FARMERS

(By Thos. E. Hunt).

In a recent issue of Hardware and Metal I read of a "Dollar Day" sale held at Cornwall, Ont., which according to the merchants resulted in a great deal of business for them. The part that impressed me most, however, was a statement to the effect that remarks were made on all sides about the number of automobiles in the town, driven by farmers, all of whom brought in large numbers from every point of the compass. The ownership of so many automobiles by farmers indicates that the tillers of the soil are particularly well off these times and demonstrates a source of revenue for the aggressive merchant who advertises judiciously and uses other salesmanship methods to get these people into his store.

The farmers, many of whom, a few years ago resented the advent of the automobile, are rapidly falling into line, and becoming users of automobiles.

A prominent automobile dealer recently stated that over 75 per cent. of his business so far this year had been with farmers. In a certain city in Western Canada, it is claimed that two years ago there were 1,000 cars in use. Today it is said the number is about 500, the balance of the cars having been sold to farmers.

Take a look through the list of automobile license owners in Ontario and you will find that thousands of licenses have been issued to car owners

autoists? The bulk of the business will undoubtedly be handled through the retail hardware trade in the small towns in Canada.

The large cities will always secure a huge volume of auto accessory business, but in the years to come the small town, and the rural trade will undoubtedly be much greater in volume than the trade of the larger cities.

Is it any wonder therefore, that makers of auto accessories are trying hard to secure distribution of their products through the small town merchants throughout the agricultural districts of Canada? Many of our best retail hardwaremen, in small towns, who study changing conditions and look well into the future, realize that although the auto accessory business in their particular towns may be to some extent limited at the present time, there is a great future for the auto accessory line and they are gradually working into the auto accessory business—feeling their way, and adding from time to time such lines as they think will sell.

The small town merchant who is today laying the foundation for a large auto-accessory department, and who is growing with the business, is the man who a few years hence will occupy a commanding position in the retailing of a line that is new in many respects and will be in the years to come, a hardware staple just as nails and builders' hardware are today.



A Meeting of an Automobile Club in a Small Ontario Town

In rural districts and small towns. In fact, owners in the smaller towns and cities and in the rural districts outnumber by many thousands those of the few large cities in Canada.

And this state of affairs is not by any means confined to Ontario alone. The same condition exists in nearly all of the other provinces in Canada. Not only are the farmers buying pleasure cars, but in many sections of the country they are buying trucks for their own use.

Commenting on the fact that Henry Ford has bought 1,000 acres of land near Detroit on which to build a farm tractor factory to employ 20,000 men, a writer mentions that the tractor will cost \$200 and will contain the regular Ford engine. Continuing, the Chicago Journal says that only a practical farming man can see full possibilities of such a machine. It will cost the price of one good horse and will do the work of five or six. It will pull a gang plow to two or three "bottoms," pull a mower or a binder, will cut ensilage, pump water and saw wood. It will be a general farm servant, eating only when it works, and at that only cheap gasoline. The agricultural machinery makers will have their first real competition in years. Expanded later in to a shop, to make other farm tools, the new move will bring down prices of machines to handle crops.

Looking into the future, who is going to be the big buyer of auto accessories? The farmer and the small town residents are going to be the big buyers. Who is going to supply the needs of the farmer and small town

The trade of the small town car owner has already reached huge proportions. It is growing and will continue to grow. The mail order houses—always among the first to push a new and profitable line—are featuring auto accessories strongly. Hardware wholesalers are pushing the sale of, and taking a greater interest in auto accessories. Many retail hardwaremen have already built up very creditable auto accessory departments, and in addition have the local agencies for well known makes of cars. The possibilities at present are great, and they are growing rapidly. In almost every hardware store, many of the regular stock articles are in reality auto accessories. The cost of putting in a few additional sure selling lines would not be very great.

"Auto accessories" are truly a hardware line with great possibilities. The man who is in business to stay, and who is looking to the future cannot get away from the fact that the accessory line is one of the best that has been presented to the hardware trade for many years.

When the fact is also taken into consideration that bank deposits this year are many million dollars more than at the corresponding period of last year, the retail trade will appreciate the necessity of using aggressive methods to get after more business. The money is in the country, the only apparent trouble being a tendency on the part of the people to hang on to it. Induce them to open their purse strings by progressive measures and great good must come to the retail trade.—Hardware & Metal.

Bix—That's a fine lot of books you have. Why don't you get a case for them?

Dix—I would if I could get one the same way I got the books. Have you one to lend?

Mrs. Exe—Your maid is too familiar. You should make her keep her place.

Mrs. Wye—If I make her keep her place her's quite her job.

Tommy came out of a room where his father was tacking down a carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what is the matter?" asked the mother.

"Papa hit his finger with the hammer," Tommy replied through his sobs.

"Well, you needn't cry about a thing like that," comforted his mother.

"Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," Tommy answered.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

B-R-R-r-r! Whew!

What's the matter with the fire Dad?
No use, Mother! You'll have to order

NEWCASTLE COAL

next time. It's all coal—no clinkers—and is perfectly free of dust. Order it from the

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

They carry a large stock and deliver promptly and in any quantity.

Lump Coal \$6.50 Nut Coal \$4.50

All screened at the mine

CALGARY & EDMONTON
LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,
W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

That terrible croupy cough

You know how dangerous it is. You will want to check it, at once, of course. Rub the chest well with Chamberlain's Liniment and give a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The soreness and pain in the chest will go—the cough will stop—the danger pass. Chamberlain's remedies are safe and do not disappoint.

25c. a bottle

CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

B. C. Cafe

GOOD, CLEAN BEDS
AND FINE MEALS

Meals 20c; Beds 20c

NEXT TO PIONEER OFFICE
DIDSBURY

AUCTION SALE

J. H. TITTSWORTH

Having received instructions from Mr. J. H. Tittsworth, I will sell by Public Auction at his place 2 miles south and 4 miles west of Didsbury, on Sec. 33, Twp. 30, W. 5th, on

Tuesday, September 28th

the following, consisting of:
**CHOICE DAIRY COWS,
HORSES, Etc.**

25 HEAD CATTLE—12 choice dairy cows, some giving a nice flow of milk and others due to freshen before Christmas; 2-yr.-old steer; 4 head yearlings; 7 head spring calves; registered Shorthorn bull, (High River Hero) 4 years old. This bull is second to none in the district and parties wanting an animal of this description will do well to attend this sale.

All the above stock is At dairy cattle.

6 HEAD HORSES—Bay gelding, rising 4 years, wgt. 1100; 2 bay geldings, rising 3 years, wgt. 1000; bay gelding, rising 2 years, wgt. 900; team bay geldings, rising 4 years, wgt. 2400;

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 3 P. M.

Because of unforeseen causes Mr Tittsworth must dispose of the above stock absolutely without reserve.

TERMS CASH

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer

Advertising and Thrft

Recently the New York World carried on an inquiry into the high prices for certain every-day food supplies. Four principal reasons were found to account for these high prices. Three of them really rested upon or grew out of the fourth, and that fourth was "The great consuming public is not eager to get food at the lowest possible cost." The details given in the report show simply a lack of thrift on the part of great masses of the people—they will not leave the beaten track of their purchases even to gain a manifest advantage in price. "A mixture of pride and laziness" is the way the World accounts for this phenomenon. This paying of high prices is a most regrettable and unjustifiable waste. The newspapers give every day market reports of principle commodities, while the advertising columns are mainly taken up with the announcements of merchants who have food and other goods to sell at the lowest prices. If the consumer would study the ads more carefully and would act upon the information they obtain from these advertisements, many a dollar would be saved that now is wasted. The very fact that a merchant advertises proves that he has confidence in his goods, and if he advertises prices also he thereby declares his desire to be judged strictly according to the service he is ready to render to the public.—Irving McCarr.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

THE eternal question "Why" is largely in the minds of the people in these days of stress of world catastrophe. Why was the war allowed to commence. Why is it that accidents of all kinds are happening with great regularity these days. Why all the strikes, when the countries who are engaged in a life and death struggle need that all their resources of men and material be made to preserve liberty and independence, and Why is it that such unrest and dissatisfaction exists in regard to agricultural conditions, such as prices for grain, stock, etc., in Canada. These are points some of which only a higher power can answer, but there is one thing sure that has had a great deal to do with them and that is the selfishness of the individual which tends to make the nations selfish. The individual who because he sees a chance to better himself at the expense of his neighbor is no better than the nation which causes blood to be spilled to gain a preponderance over another nation. Selfishness is largely the cause of a great many of our ills. In the case of strikes very often they are caused by the selfish employer who because of other peoples need is making big profits on his undertaking and refuses to give a share to his employees who produce his wealth. Speculation to a certain extent is another source of selfishness. The farmer who works hard to produce the wherewithal to feed other people by the same people is forced to accept a price that hardly pays for his work, let alone his investment, a great many times because, forsooth, some person has to make an easy living. And so on all down the list of social and business needs. If there is one lesson more than another that should be learned at this time that lesson is unselfishness, and perhaps it is the wish of the Almighty that through the awful world conditions which exist today that lesson with others shall be learned, and while unless a bigger change than this takes place the millenium may not come still it will be such a long step ahead and conditions will be so much better than before that it will bring the millenium nearer of consummation.

WHILE talking about unselfishness a perceptible change has come over the world in the last eighteen months for the better. Who would have thought that the aristocrat would have taken up the peasants burdens as they are doing in England and France today; again, in Canada, what great work has been accomplished in providing different funds for the amelioration of distress or hardship, not only in our own country but in Belgium and northern France. Yes, the world catastrophe, if it has done nothing else, is bringing to us a realization that the other fellows distress should be our own, and let us be thankful that it is so, because our own joy is mixed with that of the good we may be able to do for the other fellow.

"On The Field of Honor"

The publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, are making a strong bid for that beautiful picture, full of pathos, entitled "On the Field of Honor." It is assumed the publishers of the Family Herald have in mind using it as a presentation plate. If that is so there is a great treat in store for readers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star this autumn. In past years The Family Herald of Montreal has been noted not only for the wonderful excellence of that Journal but for many beautiful pictures it has presented to its readers. The Family Herald has a name for succeeding in anything it undertakes, and we feel sure if it is humanly possible to secure "On the Field of Honor" that the publishers will succeed in getting it. "On the Field of Honor" is attracting widespread attention in Europe.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of my beloved husband, Alex. M. Ross, who died at his home, on September 16th, 1912.

I think of him in silence,
No one can see me weep,
But deep within my lonely home,
His memory I shall keep.

Green and cold is the mould,
Where my dear husband is laid;
Fond are the memories
That never shall fade.

Gone, and forgotten to the world,
He may be,
But the earth that surrounds him,
Is most precious to me.
Nearer my God to thee.

Also our dear beloved mother who died at her home in Caithness, Scotland, on May 11th, 1915.

The trial was hard, the shock severe,
To part with a mother we loved so dear,
We cannot Lord Thy purpose see,
But all is well that's done by Thee.

There is a grave in a far off land,
A grave I may never see;
But in remembrance sad, we mourn them,
Whilst we bow to God's good will.

Mrs. ANNIE M. ROSS,
Didsbury, Alberta



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120
Didsbury . . . Alberta



W. C. GOODER

Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds . . . Alberta

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring results.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick

Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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Is An Interesting Highway

The Atlantic Sees Strange Vessels During These War Days

The war has brought more than Dreadnoughts into active commission. Any day in the harbor at St. John, New Brunswick, may be seen a number of the old square-rigged Canadian sailing vessels loading up for England. These relics of the nautical past are helping to fill the gap made by "orders of the admiralty." And there is money in the business. British importers of Canadian timber, for instance, have now to pay about 25 per cent. standard of 165 cubic feet for freight from St. John to old country ports. One old "tub," to use the irrelevant phraseology of the modern, gold-laced officer in the merchant service, was sold not long ago for \$8,000. In one trip alone this same "tub" is said to have cleared \$12,000 profit. An iron sailing vessel that cost \$25,000 is said to have made \$25,000 on its first trip across the Atlantic. Old "salts" who have been living on shore for many years have again donned their oilskins. A boat and shoe merchant, who had not sailed a ship for twenty years, sold his store, bought an interest in a brig, skippered it himself across the Atlantic, and cleared up \$3,000 in a month. No more boat selling for him, he declares. The Atlantic is an interesting highway these war days. The Canada Gazette.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

British Valor Unsurpassed

British courage was never more gloriously exhibited than it has been by the soldiers and sailors of the empire during the present conflict. The long roll of British victories in the past centuries was never embellished by nobler feats of arms than those performed upon land and sea by British army and navy during the past twelve months. Not Clontarf gave greater glory to Irishmen than has the ceaseless warfare in the trenches of Flanders given the sons of the Emerald Isle. The courage of Bannockburn has carried through the intervening centuries, and the men of Scotland have died at Namur, at Mons and at Ypres even as their fathers died for generations that their land should be kept free. Creely, Poltairs, Agincourt, Blenheim, Badajoz or Waterloo gave English soldiers no greener laurels for bravery than have Neuve Chapelle, St. Julien and Givenchy. British valor is unsurpassed by troops of any nation that the sun shines upon. Kitchener and French and other British commanders have accomplished all that it was possible to accomplish.—Washington Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Italy Bitter Against Germans

The bitterness which prevailed against Germany in Italy as far back as last September is graphically told in a letter which the Prager Tagblatt prints in its issue of June 16.

A German business man stopping in Milan, seeking a connection with some business house in Italy, inserted an advertisement in this effect. This man was well known and respected in Milan, where he had been doing business for ten years. He was amazed when he received the following reply in Italian from a commercial concern in Milan:

"Only a German could have the audacity and impudence to think that as a spy of the German General Staff he could find accomplices in Italy. You infamous brigands, destroyers of churches and torturers of the wounded! May the curse of our God annihilate your despicable country!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Manhattan had its first judicial decision under a new and entirely extemporaneous system last Monday, and it resulted in the freeing of a dusky prisoner charged with attempted robbery. The latter was penniless, and Judge Malone in general sessions appointed a lawyer to defend him. The prosecution failed to make out a case and the feeless lawyer, addressing Judge Malone, said:

"I move that the jury be directed to acquit."

"I second that motion," shouted the defendant.

Amid general laughter the court acquiesced.

"He just naturally had to do it," commented the negro. "Wasn't it regularly moved and seconded?"

Insure Against Aerial Raids

The British government has completed a plan for state insurance against damage by aircraft and bombardment, in which it will work in connection with fire insurance offices. The rates to be charged in all districts will be identical, and for private dwellings are fixed at two shillings per cent. against aircraft, and three shillings against aircraft and bombardment.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds
Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

A German Phalanx

German Cavalry Sent to Certain Death by Heartless Commanders

Half a battalion of German soldiers awing suddenly into a clear space between two woods. They came forward—at the slow trot which is ordained and practised for such adventures. The men in the front rank had actually locked arms, as if these most modern of warriors were part and parcel of a Macedonian phalanx. Their rifles were not even held at the hips, much less put to the shoulder, but were suspended by straps with the muzzles pointing upwards and backwards. The reason was that the men had no arms or hands to spare. The one arm was locked in the neighbor's; the other was held across and in front of the eyes to hide the death that was coming. It is needless to add that none of this sacrificed company dealt death and all of them died.

The incident was told to me by a British officer who has seen as much of the war as anyone and has most deservedly made his name in the war. He gave the story in the course of conversation as an example of the most moving spectacle which had come before his eyes during the war. The shing rifle and the hands before the eyes degraded the soldiers to sheep, at sight to distress another soldier's heart, even though an enemy's. Why the men were forced to this almost passive immolation none could tell; but apparently they represented a deliberate move in a concerted attack. They were meant to die for an unknown end.

The attack failed, and the Germans lost heavily. The obedience, to which the whole nation is attached, was in this case ruin. How very different is the German soldier when his individuality is given play. "In the dodges of trench warfare they beat us every time," said the commander of one section of our trenches. Their snipers have exhibited a remarkable combination of patience, scientific precision, and on occasion daring. The standard plan is to watch for any movement in the opposing trench; either at head or above the trench or a flick of movement behind a loophole. Using a telescope sight and fixing the rifle on a rest and "drawing a bead" on the spot, the sniper will wait for an hour or two till the movement is seen again; and so accurate is he that a hit is almost certain. We have tested this accuracy again and again with dummies and movement of paper or stuff behind loopholes. I do not suggest that the German snipers are better than ours; but I am quite sure that they have an easier quarry. More Germans see British than British see Germans."—London Daily Mail.

New York Drinking More Milk

Following the announcement that the number of saloon licenses has greatly decreased comes the information from the health department that the amount of milk used in New York City has increased fifty per cent. within the last ten years.

The average daily receipts of milk in New York City in 1914 were 2,511,280 quarts, which with a population of five and a half millions gives an average daily per capita allowance of more than three gills. When a man drinks three gills of milk a day the "back to the farm" movement is obviously on the rise. Fully a gill of that is not water.

Here is a mixture of kingdoms, fit not of metaphors, taken from a history examination paper:

"He stretched his sultry length beneath the eucalyptus shade."

"Away back as far as the time of Jack Carter, England sent her ships into Hudson Bay to trade beads and muskels with the Indians for ivory off the walrus-tree."—Century.

"We need a young woman to run our filing department," said the big business man. "Have you had any experience in that line?"

"Lots of it," replied the fair applicant. "I worked for over a year in a manicure parlor."

Change the Vibration

It Makes For Health

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Great Britain Getting Inventions

Thousands of Offers Have Been Received Since the War Began

The appointment of an inventions board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently first lord of the admiralty, as its head to assist the British navy, was largely the result of the suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, to the house of lords and following upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000 doubtless came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to 25 the number which, in the board's judgment, were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly, and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy, and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters, and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Real secrecy has been observed as to the details, but it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

"I have talked with many scientific men, and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements of this extraordinary war—a war of science had developed in the air, the water, beneath the water, and in every conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line," said Lord Bryce, referring to his suggestions. "It is the scientific men who use their brains in thinking out the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare, and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace. The inventive genius of men like the late Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution—the pioneer of aviation; and Bell and Edison, and many of our own men, points the way to some great achievement in controlling the forces of nature, and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Roseway, Digby Co., N.S.

The Greek Elections

King Constantine, it need hardly be said, understands the duties and the position of a constitutional monarch. Too well not to bow to the considered will of the country. Shortly before his illness he used some significant language on this point in conversation with an American journalist. He said that if M. Venizelos was returned to power they would work together in harmony as before, for the common realization of the national aspirations, "which were merely the desire of national unity." The remarkable activity of the German Press Bureau in Greece, their agents, emissaries and dependents, in carrying on a bitter press campaign against M. Venizelos shows how greatly his success was dreaded in Berlin.—London Times.

Sign Letters to Soldiers

The post office department calls attention to the fact that letters addressed to soldiers at the front should be signed by the writers in full. Where letters signed by Christian name only cannot be delivered, owing to the address being missing, wounded or dead, it is impossible for the Canadian postal service to return them to the senders. In view of this the public is urged to fully sign all letters addressed to soldiers at the front, and in addition to this to indicate the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of the address side of the envelope.

Shrank stopped his motor car at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer:

"Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment.

"By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist.

"Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Croydon."

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Might of Britain

The Grand Reserve of the Allied Cause, Says Churchill

The following peroration of a recent speech by Hon. Winston Churchill is worthy of preservation as a terse but telling picture of the British position in the war.

"The world of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith and loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vouchsafes our civilization and the help of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell little on the color and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiling down in the land, and the east crusade the combined barbarism of Prussia and Turkey! General Botha holding South Africa for the King! See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium! Look further and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British empire, the calm background of a liberated Europe! Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a strenuous effort. The times are hard, need is dire, the agony of Europe infinite. But the might of Britain hurled united into the conflict, will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and the grand reserve must now march forward as one man!"

Two Ways of Measuring

Mr. Lloyd-George's wit on the platform is well known, but Pearson Weekly says that the following was one of the neatest retorts he ever made:

He was addressing a meeting in South Wales when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the chance of his expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Lloyd-George's appearance. "I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd-George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man every sense; but, as you can see yourselves, he is very small in stature."

Many an orator would have been grievously upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not Mr. Lloyd-George.

"I am grieved to find," he said, "with mock seriousness, 'that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!'"

After that, the chairman made more personal remarks.

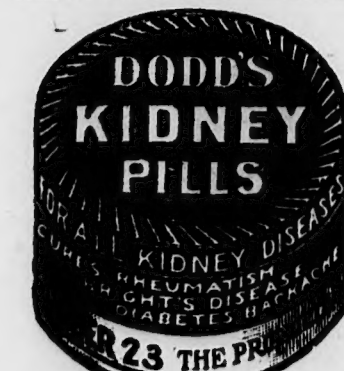
They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centre. A course of Parke's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of the character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done effective work, as can be testified by thousands.

This is the Supreme Hour

"There has been said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experience move and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour now striking. Let us take heed to that great opportunity it offers and while most assuredly we must grasp it and at once, or never. Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shun nothing and shrink from nothing, only we may lend our full weight to the cause of our honor and our freedom."—Lord Kitchener.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts" "run down" "got the blues" "suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic watery, ulcerative eruptions, skin, etc." write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK, which contains the most complete and reliable information on these diseases and wonderful cures offered by THE NEW FLEMING REMEDY. No fee is charged for this book. It is sent to you free of charge. No obligation. No fee. Write to THE NEW FLEMING REMEDY, 100, N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn. We want to prove THE FLEMING REMEDY will cure you.



W. N. U. 1065

WHY THE FARMER AND COUNTRY MERCHANT SHOULD GET TOGETHER

FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN SHOULD FORM CLUBS

The Prosperity of the Towns is in Direct Proportion to the Prosperity of the Farmers who Surround it and the Local Merchant Should be Active in Community Welfare

By Clyde Ashley in the Breeders' Gazette

In many places, the chief topic of discussion among farmers is how they can get away from the price-domination of the local merchants, how they can buy co-operatively for cash and save on costs; how they can sell co-operatively and thus either force the local merchant to a higher price or get it otherwise. They forget to take into account the fact that when they buy one or two articles co-operatively they buy for cash taking just so much business away from the local merchant and forcing him to carry them for an equal amount.

While this is going on the local merchant cuts down on orders, tells the traveling man that co-operative buying is cutting down his trade and making it a credit business; that now the farmers will let apples rot in the fields if they can not sell direct; that the corn coming to the grain dealer is soft and the eggs delivered to his store are rotten. The local dealer can not sell co-operatively because the average co-operative company is seldom a permanent organization and is almost never incorporated, hence its financial responsibility is limited.

You ask why they do not get together? This is our question and the fact remains that they seldom do. They "cuss" and discuss one another at regular intervals when a little getting together, a frank, open discussion of grievances (for both the farmer and the merchant have them a plenty) would give both a new viewpoint, a new basis for future relations which should bring with them greater net profits to both.

Nearly every town of less than 10,000 in our great middle west owes its very existence to the farms surrounding it. Were the farmer not to trade, practically every store would be forced out of business and in a few years the town would pass out of existence. If the average village merchant realizes this dependence he usually chooses to ignore it. If all of the village stores were to close, and the town pass out of existence, the farmer would lack a place to buy and sell. He would buy at a higher price and sell at a lower. His farm would become a less desirable place to live, realty values would fall and the farmer would be the loser. Small town and country are inter-dependent. Whatever helps the one should help the other.

Small Countries at War

The War is Hard Upon the Little Peoples

When San Marino, with its 32 square miles of territory in northern Italy, declared war on Austria-Hungary and assured the King of Italy that its 39 officers and 960 soldiers desired nothing better than to march to Vienna in the van of a victorious Italian army public attention was drawn to the fact that many small peoples have been cast into the present European maelstrom. Here and there about the map of Europe these petty countries may be seen if one looks very hard, but despite their size many of them have glorious traditions and histories and can point with pride to some records which the large powers might well envy. Among the more interesting of these independent and semi-independent territories are Luxembourg, Monaco, Lichtenstein, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Herm, and the smallest of republics, San Marino.

Each of them has suffered men to war; all of them have suffered inhabitants of the Isle of Man, for instance, are reported to be in a state bordering on starvation, because the tourist traffic on which they lived has been stopped, while Monte Carlo and its vicinity is said to resemble a large hospital, the wonderful hotels and pleasure palaces being filled with wounded soldiers. Luxembourg was the first to know the terrors of war, for the German soldiers swarmed into the little grand duchy at the outbreak of hostilities.

San Marino has a population of about 9,500 people, and the entry of the tiny republic into the war is in reality of great assistance to Italy, despite the smallness of its army. Had San Marino declared its neutrality it would have afforded a haven for Austrian aeroplanes, which, having flown over Italy could have alighted in the republic and claimed immunity from capture. Curiously enough, San Marino, it is said, has been in a state of war with Austria for almost half a century, or since the Italians and Austrians in 1866 fought with each other. The republic at that time declared war, and when peace was concluded, failed to ratify it. It is said, and the matter was entirely overlooked by all concerned. According to tradition, the republic was founded by St. Marinus during the persecutions under Diocletian, while his companion, St. Leo, founded the village of that name.

Wife—Henry, you really must have the landlord come and see for himself the damage the rain did to our ceiling.

Hub—I can't without letting him see the damage the children have done to the rest of the house.

Is A Land Of Opportunities

Canada as a Field of Investment and Enterprise

"Canada as a Field of Investment and Enterprise" is the title of an interesting and valuable work recently issued by Messrs. A. H. Martens & Co., Toronto. The book will prove useful to all who are interested in Canadian affairs, as it contains a wealth of information in regard to the economic, industrial and financial conditions of the country.

Dealing with the subject of the area and vast resources of the Dominion, some striking facts are presented. We cannot do better than to quote a portion of a chapter on this subject:

"The Dominion of Canada has an area greater than the whole continent of Europe, including Russia in Europe; the respective areas being Europe 3,370,000 square miles and the Dominion of Canada 3,745,000 square miles. It may be said that this is true, but that a large part of this area of Canada is Arctic and semi-Arctic. But so is a large part of Europe. Both Canada and Europe have large areas of this character, and both have similar areas of land that are capable of sustaining large populations.

"It is now an established fact that northern countries are not the barren areas that they were once thought to be; but, on the contrary, abound in natural wealth that is as necessary and as useful to the world as the products of the tropical, semi-tropical and temperate zones. Petrograd is one of the world's principal centres of civilization, yet the same parallel of north latitude which passes through it, also passes through the northern boundaries of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that large cities will be built in the future in the northernmost limits of these provinces. The climate, at least, can be no bar to such developments. The same parallel of north latitude which passes through part of Germany and Denmark, also passes through Central Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The parallel of north latitude which passes through Southern France and Italy also passes through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Southern Ontario.

"It may be seen from this that the Dominion, having similar climate, has the capacity to produce all the different kinds of natural products that Europe produces, with the exception of those produced in Spain, Central and Southern Italy and Greece.

"The enormous possibilities of agriculture in Canada and particularly in the west, can best be realized by comparisons. The United States in 1914 planted 53,541,000 acres in wheat and raised the phenomenal crop of 891,000,000 bushels—the largest on record. The single province of Saskatchewan has almost double this acreage that is suitable for wheat growing. In proof of what it can do, it has already raised a wheat crop of more than 100,000,000 bushels, and its total planted area in wheat, oats, barley and flax has crossed the 10,000,000 acre mark. It has a total acreage suitable for cultivation of 93,000,000 acres. Directly to the east lies Manitoba, which has 74,000,000 acres suitable for growing wheat, oats, barley and flax.

"The most interesting of all the western provinces is Alberta. Its climate is milder than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, and here agricultural development in all its variety is in progress. In addition to growing wheat, barley, oats and flax, it is supporting rapidly growing dairy and live stock industries. Three hundred and twenty-five miles from the Montana boundary lies the Edmonton district, one of the most prosperous diversified districts in the Dominion. From Edmonton to Athabasca Landing—100 miles distant—the railway runs through a prosperous mixed farming country. To the northwest, 200 miles from Athabasca Landing, lies the rich lands of the Peace River country. In the Peace River country, which is incorporated in the province of Alberta, the growth of wheat, oats and barley and many other staples, including vegetables in great variety, is a proven success; and when the railways come in from the coast, this country is bound to contribute largely to the world's supply of food.

"The future of the province of Alberta is one of absorbing interest. It has a vast expanse of land that will grow the best grain in the world, a total of 105,000,000 acres, or nearly double the entire area planted in wheat by the United States last year, which was 53,541,000 acres.

"While agriculture is Canada's chief industry, there are many others of importance. Manufacturing is expanding year by year and in the census year of 1916 (the latest for which reliable figures are available) the annual production had reached a total value of \$1,650,000. This does not include the output of several thousands of butter and cheese factories, which is embraced in the category of agriculture.

"The fisheries are also an important source of present and potential wealth to the country. There are hundreds of lakes and rivers, many in the great west, where propagation of fish is being carried on under government auspices; and the deep sea fisheries, on both coasts, are made the sources of steadily increasing wealth as the problem of transportation and markets is solved.

"In the mineral field the production of nickel, gold, iron, steel, and coal stands out prominently. There are in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia measures of coal that cannot be exhausted in generations. The iron and steel industry is gradually growing, its seat being mainly in the eastern provinces. The nickel industry is an all-important one, since more than nine-tenths of the world's supply of nickel is produced in Canada. Gold

BUSINESS MEN OF GERMANY FACING RUIN AS A RESULT OF THE WAR

WAS THE KAISER'S DREAM OF WORLD DOMINION

After a Year of War, Germany is on the Verge of Bankruptcy, All of her Colonial Possessions have been Swept Away, And She Now Stands as an Outlaw Among Nations

A London special says: Despite Germany's 30 years of preparation for this terrific struggle and her utter disregard for the laws of God and man, her violations of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg and her invasion of France, her murders from the sky, her bombardments of 'undefended' towns, her employment of asphyxiating gases, and her policy of piracy against unarmed enemy and neutral vessels, culminating in the horrors of the ages, the sinking of the Lusitania without warning and the murder of hundreds of harmless men and helpless women and children who were passengers, despite her foul play and mendacious practices, Germany at the end of the first year of the war, which has cost the lives of four million men and resulted in the maiming of double that number, finds herself farther from the Kaiser's dream of world dominion than ever, and the fruits of her ambition have turned to ashes on her lips. Notwithstanding her temporary successes, and they are only temporary, in the eastern theatre of war, millions of homes in Germany are in mourning; other millions will be added before the great war for which the Kaiser abetted all men is responsible, will be ended.

Germany's commerce with the outside world, owing to the command of the seas by the allied fleets, is nil, and her business men, robbed first to fill the war chest of the war lord, are facing ruin. The great thrust at Warsaw, designed to inspire hope of victory is really meant to rob them of more money under the guise of subscriptions to another war loan which will leave the empire facing, if not really in bankruptcy, Germany's colonies are disappearing. First it was Kiaochow, taken by Germany from China by trick and theft and now in the hands of the subtle Japanese. Then followed German Southwest Af-

rica, conquered by the redoubtable Boer turned British, Gen. Louis Botha, and added to the possessions of the British empire, and all signs indicate that every vestige of territory which she has annexed in lands beyond her borders will be lost. The German flag is no longer seen upon the sea.

Her great fleet of commercial vessels have been either captured or idle at home or are interned in neutral lands. Her great war fleet, too, is locked in behind the Bight of Heligoland, and her only triumphs by sea are those achieved by her submarines in attacks on unarmed passenger vessels or fishing smacks.

Whenever and wherever the British and German navies have met, gun for gun, as in the battle of the Falkland Islands, the British have won, and so at the close of a year of warfare, the ships of the German navy outside of those in sanctuary at Kiel, have been swept from the seas, and Britannia still rules the waves.

Because of this British domination of the sea, Germany, through its agents and propagandists in America, has sought by appealing to sectional interests, the cotton growers of the south, for instance, to embroil the United States with England, but these plots have been abortive, the pro-German strikes in the munition works of New England have failed and the Kaiser and his government stand convicted by the jury of American public opinion as murderers and this verdict is enforced by every neutral nation in the world.

While Germany has suffered tremendous losses and stands as an outlaw among the nations, the forces that are fighting for the freedom of the world have been compelled to make appalling sacrifices of men and money, the expenditures running well into billions.

Russia's New Port In Arctic Ocean

Will Be Open the Year Round—May Be Ready This Fall

By October 1 Russia hopes to have a double track railway in operation leading direct from Petrograd through Petrozavodsk to Kola and the Arctic Ocean. This new line will parallel the present single track road, which connects Archangel with Vologda, but will lie more than two hundred miles to the westward. What is more important is the fact that on the completion of the new road Russia will have an all-year-round open connection with the western seas, and this open communication will be maintained through Ekaterina, at the head of the Gulf of Kola.

The distance between Kola and Ekaterina is about thirty-five miles. In the winter time the ice prevents vessels approaching Kola closer than ten and a half miles. In the harbor of Ekaterina ice is seldom seen except for a short period around the last of February or early in March, and then only during winters of unusual severity.

Ekaterina enjoys the advantage of being near to the Gulf Stream. It is expected that with the inauguration of the new service communication can be had between Ekaterina and Petrograd in twenty-four hours' time.

The Klonma Works, at Golutrini, province of Moscow, are building Mallet compound freight locomotives for the Arctic service. These engines have a weight of 64.2 tons, and will burn either coal or oil.

To Keep Farmers in East

Ontario Government Will Encourage Settlement in Northern Ontario

Plans for a far-reaching campaign to save for Ontario the farmers who are year by year leaving the province for the wheat fields of the west are, it is understood, being made by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines. The minister's proposals embrace the mobilization of every part of the government service that can lend a hand, and the immediate object will be the settlement of big districts in Temiskaming that are now attracting but a small percentage of migrating agriculturists.

The real work will be done during the winter, when, through the district representatives of the department of agriculture and others, the colonization department will be kept informed of those farmers who are thinking of moving into new fields.

Gasoline in War

Twelve years ago they called the gasoline car a plaything.

Today that "plaything" is doing the work of prancing steeds in carrying stiff-backed officers back and forth along the battle line; is transporting ammunition and food supplies from base to front for distances unheard of in other wars; is serving as a veritable battleship on wheels, from which squads of gunners operate their rapid-fire pieces; is bearing nurses and surgeons and wounded so swiftly that the death rate is amazingly low considering the size of the contending forces.

Milking Records

Of Dairy Cattle

Annual Report Contains 152 Pages of Information

Of more than ordinary interest to dairymen is the seventh annual report of the milking records of pure-bred dairy cattle, just issued by the federal department of agriculture.

Nine years ago the livestock branch of the federal department of agriculture, in co-operation with certain record associations representing breeds of dairy cattle, began to record the performance of pure-bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard of yield for cows for its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the livestock commissioner formulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year a report has been issued containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration during the year, together with their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat, and such other information as might reasonably be looked for in an official report.

Each year the work has increased until the seventh report, just issued, contains no less than 152 pages of information. During the year 413 cows qualified for registration, including 196 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 35 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 French-Canadians, and 36 Shorthorns. The highest records made were: Shorthorn 19,535 pounds milk, 519 pounds fat; French-Canadian, 19,787 pounds milk, 463 pounds fat; Guernsey, 11,445 pounds milk, 529 pounds fat; Holstein, 23,717 pounds milk, 834 pounds fat; Jersey, 15,211 pounds milk, 754 pounds fat; Ayrshire, 16,696 pounds milk, 729 pounds fat.

New Wheat Mark Per Acre

W. L. Biddle, who lives near Waukeon, O., broke the world's record for raising the largest amount of wheat per acre by producing 58.65 bushels an acre. There were 811 bushels of wheat from ten and five-twelfth acres. The former world's record was held by Dewey Haines of Arcanum, O., with fifty-five and two-thirds bushels an acre.

Passing a swimming pool in a small city one day two country women read this sign at the entrance: "25,000 Gals. In and Out Every Hour."

"That's all nonsense," said one of the women. "There isn't that many women in this whole county."

Fall and Winter Goods, arriving Daily

A. G. STUDER

Consider The Stock

Old winter has again reminded us that it is about his turn to rule, and we are all hustling and bustling to prepare ourselves against his cold blasts and making ourselves comfortable. But have we thought of all our stock which has served us so well? Perhaps we have not had time to consider them as yet. If not, let's start now and fix them up a little too. Start out by getting for them a nice galvanized metal stock tank. It not only means comfort for them but less trouble for you on those cold mornings. Come and see our line of goods the next time you drive to town or write us for prices and terms.

Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.

DIDSBURY, - Box 154 - ALBERTA

FARM FOR SALE

ALL Sec. 17-31-3, W. 5th
and N.W. ¼ 16-31-3, W. 5th

10 miles west of Didsbury. The property is all fenced and in good state of repair. 400 acres have been cultivated, 150 acres under crop this year. Good farm buildings situate on the N. W. 1-4 16. The soil is rich black loam with clay subsoil. The whole property can be easily broken up and cultivated. Will sell enbloc or any quarter section. For price and terms apply.

NATIONAL TRUST CO., LTD.

EDMONTON, - - ALTA.

Coal of Quality

The big mine at Three Hills
is now in operation

Price of Coal lower. No waiting for loads

Knee Hill Valley Coal Company

THREE HILLS, - ALBERTA

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

Miss Lydia and Miss Ada Steckle of Chicago, are visiting with their cousins, Mr. Mel. Shantz and Mr. Ben Rosenberger on their way home from San-Diego and the Panama Pacific Exhibition.

Children's Day will be observed in the Evangelical church at Westcott, next Sunday, September 26th, at 7.30 p.m. A good programme, consisting of recitations and special singing will be rendered.

A box has been put into Mr. Chambers drug store for the reception of donations of tooth-brushes, soap, chocolate, cigarettes, etc., for our soldiers at the front. These things are wanted and you are asked to help to supply them. We hope that the public will respond generously.

A mistake was made in the business local inserted for Mr. R. Martin, Banff, in last week's issue. The ad. stated that Mr. Martin had "cane" to trade and it should have read milk "cows." Those who wish to secure some good cows should get in touch with Mr. Martin.

The Women's Institute of Mountain View met at the home of Mrs. Phillip Ward, Thursday, of last week. In the absence of the President Mrs. H. Pierson presided. The enthusiasm of the ladies for the Red Cross work was evidenced by the unusually large gathering, twenty-one members and seven visitors being present. Plans were made to hold a chicken pie supper in the Gore schoolhouse, the date to be announced later. The institute will be entertained at the home of Mrs. O. C. Lapp, October 21.

Care and Abuse of Farm Machinery

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms, there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover a part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

In Manitoba only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here 37 out of the 94 visited leave all machinery out of doors.

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited every man housed his implements during winter, although none of these do any painting.

In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be

between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting 20 seasons' crops.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about 7 years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as seven years. One farmer near Mounsom, Sask., who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, held an auction sale. His binder after cutting 12 crops sold for \$80. or 50% of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repair had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and had stood out of doors was being relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say that they can not afford to build a shed. The truth is, they really can not afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a common sense business proposition he should look after his own interests sufficiently to house his implements and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.

Sister

(Written by a wounded soldier
in a French Hospital)

Tommy is back for a lie in bed,
To be patched and petted, nursed and fed,
Safe for a time from the distant storm,
Berthed in hospital snug and warm.

"Sister" has taken him under her wing
She's a white-capped, slender slip of a thing,
She has frank eyes, and capable hands,
And a job that she thoroughly understands.

"Sister" is merry and fond of her staff,
But she knows when to pity and when to laugh,

She helps him through with his bit of pain,
And makes him feel his own man again.

She washes and brushes and makes him smart,
Till the sight of him gladdens her orderly heart,

And Tommy's a good little boy once more,
Though he stands six-foot on a well-scrubbed floor.

Special favors she grants to none,
She loves and mothers them every one,
And parts with her boys with real regret,
They don't say much, but they won't forget.

Second Hand BINDER

We have a first class second hand 6 ft. binder that has only cut five hundred acres. It is in excellent shape and ready to use today.

Price \$60.00

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE

A. T. SHANTZ & F. NEDRIE

Under instructions from Austin T. Shantz and F. Nedrie, I will sell by Public Auction all their undermentioned effects at the

STOCK YARDS, DIDSBURY, ON

Saturday, September 25th

the following, consisting of:

23 HEAD HORSES—Team mares, 5 and 6 yrs., wgt. 2800; team mares, 3 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2600; team geldings, 5 yrs., wgt. 2600; mare, 5 yrs., colt at foot, wgt. 1400; 3 3/4 yr.-old geldings, wgt. 1200; 3 yr. old mare, wgt. 1100; 2 yr. old mare, wgt. 1150, not bred; 7 1/2 yr. old geldings; 3 yr.-old pure bred gelding, (Ash Mead); team well matched 3 yr.-old mares, wgt. 2500 lbs., well broke. Terms cash on this team on day of sale. (All mares are bred).

74 HEAD CATTLE—22 cows; 15 calves; 9 2-yr.-old steers; 3 2-yr.-old heifers; 13 1-yr.-old heifers; 12 1-yr.-old steers.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc. — Weber wagon, nearly new; set of heavy work harness; cream separator; gang plow, Ideal.

As Mr. Shantz has left the country everything will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

AUCTION SALE

JOHANNESON & PERSON

Having received instructions from Messrs. Johanneson & Person, I will sell by Public Auction on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 31, Rge. 5, W. 5th M., or 3 miles north and 21 miles west of Didsbury at the Fallen Timber bridge,

— on —

Wednesday, September 29th

the following, consisting of:

HORSES — Team geldings, wgt. 2400 lbs.; mare, wgt. 1000 lbs.; yearling filly.

CATTLE AND SHEEP—12 A1 dairy cows; 7 2-yr.-old steers; 4 yearling steers; 9 spring calves; 9 sheep; about 12,000 feet of lumber; about 15 tons hay.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc. — Portable gasoline saw outfit; 20 h.p. steam engine and planer will be offered for sale; wagon; 2 sets sleighs; 16 disc Deering drill, nearly new; 3 section lever harrow; 2 McCormick mowers; 2 hay rakes; 14 inch breaking plow; surey and 2 single huggies; wheel cultivator; set heavy harness; cowhide rope; carpet loom; heater; table; quantity of household goods; about 30 chickens.

As Mr. Person is leaving for the Coast and Mr. Johanneson is moving to Olds, everything will be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp
Lunch at noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20. 2 yr.-old steers cash.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auct. Clerk

Is your subscription to
the Pioneer paid up?
We need the money.